

Showers. Cooler today.  
Clear tomorrow.

# The Washington Times

SIX SECTIONS  
Sixty-four Pages

NUMBER 4346.

WASHINGTON, SUNDAY, MAY 6, 1906.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## RIDICULOUS! UNTRUE! SAYS MISSIDA M. DALY, REPLYING TO CHARGES

Accused of Discrimination, She Hits at  
Principal Gardner, Saying His Orders  
to Her Were Not Proper.

"Ridiculous, absolutely false and untrue," is the way Miss Ida M. Daly, head teacher of English in the McKinley Manual Training School, characterizes the charges of discrimination and misconduct made against her to the Board of Education Friday night, as related exclusively in yesterday's Times.

Miss Daly asserts that the charges are made at the instigation of Principal A. T. Gardner, in what she terms a spirit of revenge for her part in bringing about the investigation which resulted in a recommendation for his deposition.

When seen at her home on Lanier Heights last night, Miss Daly said:

"I don't want to brand the boys," she said. "It will only react on discipline. I would much rather that nothing more were said. The charges are so absurd that any sensible person reading them would not give them a second thought. Still, if the story must be told, it should be told truthfully.

### BELIEVED IN SUSPENSION.

"There cases were mentioned to the Board of Education during the Gardner hearings, because they were part of the investigation of Mr. Gardner, and specific cases had to be cited. Very unnecessarily, after the inquiry, Mr. Gardner personally told the boys all that had been said of them before the board. It seems to me that he should not have been allowed to remain in the school pending the decision. He should have been suspended and not allowed to converse with the pupils about this investigation."

Speaking of the Ernest case, Miss Daly said:

#### About Ernest Case.

"Ernest was suspended from the English class for repeated failures in recitations. The principal sent him home until his mother could be seen. In an interview with his mother she threatened me with the statement that 'one of his backers will graduate him if you do not.' This was stated in the presence of many people, and I refused to listen further in the presence of the boy and the audience.

"The principal reinstated the boy in the class. After his reinstatement he still came unprepared, and was asked to hand in his work after school. I found him in the act of copying the work from one of the pupils, and took both papers, which I still have. I reported the case to the principal. Ernest was absent from the class for two days as a punishment, although part of the time I saw him in the study hall."

#### Of the Lerner Case Miss Daly said:

"Noble D. Lerner failed in English the second quarter. This mark was on a basis of four or five examinations and a recitation mark. He took the examination regularly prescribed for conditioned students, familiarly called 'matinee examination,' in which he failed. He asked for another examination in a short time on the plea that he wanted to make the baseball team. He was given this examination in which Mr. Klupfel discovered him using a book improperly. I ruled his paper out.

"His mother, I understand, came, and denounced Mr. Klupfel in the presence of Mr. Gardner, who, instead of supporting the teacher, attempted to drop the matter. Afterward in a similar interview with the mother and Mr. Gardner, the boy was brought in, and before his mother and Mr. Gardner, admitted having consulted his note book, but pleaded that he was looking for punctuation rules.

"He admitted before all of us that I had told him to put all books and note books on the floor and had no excuse for his disobedience.

#### Mother's Attitude.

"The mother, so Mr. Gardner told me, went home satisfied that there might be something in the charge, but immediately requested that the boy be allowed to drop English on the score that the work of the English department was too hard.

"Mr. Gardner told me that Mr. Chamberlain had permitted Lerner to drop English temporarily. I protested to Mr. Gardner that that was practically punishing the teacher and rewarding the boy; that the boy had not been punished in any way except that his paper had not been counted.

"Lerner remained out of the English class the rest of the quarter, which was practically all but two or three weeks. A few days before the end of the quarter he came to me with the statement that Mr. Gardner said 'he has no objection, if you want to give me an examination in English.'

"Lerner is an aspirant for the place of left fielder on the baseball team. He has been practising with the team just as if he fully intended to play, although he has this condition against him.

#### Abused Privilege.

"I told him that he had had his privilege to take another examination and that he had abused it, and that I could not give him another. He went to the principal, who commanded me to give him this examination. I assented, filing a protest.

"I was ordered to give the examination in spite of this protest. I appealed the case to Mr. Chamberlain, who stated that he thought the principal had the right to command me to give an examination after the matinee examination. Upon my inquiry whether this did not mean that he could command me to give another and then still another, he said he thought that did not necessarily follow.

"Upon my statement that if the principal had that power, he should have exercised it instead of putting me in the position of being overruled by him and so undermining his authority, he gave

## UTAH'S SENATOR, HIS ADVOCATES AND HIS OPPONENTS.



## WALLS TUMBLING BY NEW SHOCKS IN RUINED CITY

Workmen Terrorized By  
Sharp Recurrence of  
Quakes in Frisco.

OAKLAND, Cal., May 5.—This has been one of the discouraging days in San Francisco's recuperation. The earthquake returned this morning to revive the terrible memories of three weeks ago, and the refugees in Golden Gate Park were again hungry and begging for food.

A short, sharp shock was felt throughout San Francisco and Oakland at 10:30 o'clock this morning. It threw down a large section of the wall of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company building. The interior walls of the Hall of Justice collapsed, and the falling of great sections of brick and mortar filled the air with thick dust.

A number of workmen on Montgomery street left their work and refused to go back for some time. In various places there were meetings of relief committees, composed of women, who rushed to windows and doors, and then as the shock ceased almost instantly settled back in their chairs with blanched faces, saying "Thank God it is over."

Refugees Suffer From Red Tape. The hunger of the people camping in Golden Gate Park was not due to a general shortage of provisions, but to a change in the system of distributing. When the people applied for their rations this morning they were told to secure a blue card from the Red Cross Society, which would not be honored until afternoon.

Many of them refused to leave the distribution points at once, pleading with those in charge to give them something to eat until they could secure their ticket. They were refused because the order was a military one.

### Greely Talks of Conditions.

General Greely this afternoon dictated the following statement regarding the supplies:

"Headquarters Pacific Division, Presidio, May 5, 1906.

"It is impossible to say more than that San Francisco will need all supplies and every dollar which the generosity of American hearts can contribute to the relief of the destitute.

"We are perfecting through officers arriving daily a system which will shortly develop the situation as regards the number of the destitute.

"The last figures of mouths fed in San Francisco cover Friday, when 261,000 were reported. Every effort is being made to eliminate repeaters and imposters, and I hope the number within a few days will be under 200,000.

"In Oakland and vicinity the estimate a few days since placed the number at 40,000, but I believe the number of destitute refugees will not exceed 30,000.

"The average cost of rations now being issued is now estimated at 30 cents, which would amount to \$90,000 per day for the number last reported.

"The rations of the refugees has been cut to a level similar to that of the army ration."

A committee appointed by a mass meeting of physicians has issued an

(Continued on Second Page.)

## EXPECT MUENTER WILL SURRENDER

Chicago Police Think Harvard Professor Is Hiding Near That City.

CHICAGO, May 5.—The police here believe that Prof. Erich Muentzer, the Harvard professor, will soon give himself up. Detectives at headquarters expressed the belief that he is hiding within a short distance of Chicago, and that it is only a question of a few hours before he will walk into the Central station and announce his identity.

Miss Bertha Muentzer, sister of Muentzer, is at the home of her sister, Mrs. Max Gundlach, 323 Pratt street, Rogers Park, and is in complete collapse. Mrs. Gundlach admitted this much to a reporter and declared that Miss Muentzer believed her brother to be insane.

"She has been under a great strain and is desirous of avoiding notoriety," said Mrs. Gundlach, "and I shall not let you see her. She would not talk if you did. But I can say that whatever I tell you expresses her views.

"We both believe our poor brother innocent. We have heard nothing from him, but believe he is not guilty of murdering his wife. We believe his mind is unbalanced by grief over his wife's death and overwork."

"What did Miss Muentzer find during her trip to Cambridge?"

"I cannot say. I will state, however, that everything she found went to convince her still further of his brother's innocence. But that is all I wish to say at present."

Walter Krems, brother of the woman who died, today prepared to take the white powder which he found in Muentzer's overcoat pocket to police headquarters for chemical analysis. The powder is believed to be arsenic mixed with salt, and if the analysis shows this is true, it will be an important link in the alleged murder chain.

## AT BOTTOM OF SHAFT WITH SKULL CRUSHED

NEW YORK, May 6.—Michael Pryor, thirty-eight years old, of 5 Morton street, Manhattan, employed as a fireman in the Colonial Building at 101st street and Columbus avenue, Manhattan, was found dead, with his skull smashed, at the bottom of the elevator shaft there early this morning.

He had evidently fallen down the shaft from the third floor, where the door was open.

Fireproof Storage.

Merchants' Transfer & Storage Co., Adv.

## Peirce-McWade Fight Growing in Interest

Friends of Both Sides Getting Ready to Line  
Up for the Fray When Brought  
Into Congress.

The controversy between Robert McWade, former consul general to Canton, and Herbert H. D. Peirce, Third Assistant Secretary of State, whose report on the Canton consulate detrimental to the character of Mr. McWade resulted in the latter's recall by the President, grows in interest in Government and political circles.

Mr. Peirce is awaiting opportunity to go before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and combat the counter charges brought against him, while Mr. McWade announced last night that he stood ready and anxious to tell the committee more of what he claims to know concerning the official career of the man whom he claims persecuted him out of office.

### Lined Up for Fight.

Friends of each in both the House and Senate are being lined up for a fight. Mr. Peirce's friends declare that he will be able easily to prove the genuineness of his report, which was accepted by the President and Secretary Root when made. They declare that he will easily clear himself of the charges made by Mr. McWade.

On the other hand, Congressional friends of Mr. McWade hint at some very sly information concerning Mr. Peirce's conduct in office, which Mr.

McWade will divulge if given another opportunity.

Mr. Peirce was busily engaged yesterday preparing to present his case against Mr. McWade when granted a hearing before the committee. Mr. Peirce stated that there were no developments in the case and that he had nothing further to say regarding the tiger skin incident or any other of the counter charges made by Mr. McWade Thursday, till he shall be given the opportunity to explain the whole situation before the members of the House.

He stated that he will ask that a stenographic report of his testimony be made for the enlightenment of the public.

Mr. Peirce gave considerable of his time yesterday in his private office to consultation with G. F. Curtis, of this city, who for a number of years was engaged in the practice of law in Shanghai. Mr. Curtis had a misunderstanding with John Goodnow when he was consul general to Shanghai, following which he came to Washington and made such vigorous complaints and investigations. While Mr. Peirce was in China he investigated the other consulates, with the final result that Mr. McWade's head went off after his return.

## Dowieites Will Fight Vaccination to End

Appearance of Smallpox in Zion City May  
Lead to Clash With Authorities That  
May End in Bloodshed.

ZION CITY, Ill., May 5.—A clash and possible bloodshed following the outbreak of smallpox in this city is threatened if the authorities at Waukegan carry into effect their announced determination to quarantine and vaccinate the inhabitants. The pestilence is said to be of a virulent form, and a spread of the epidemic is feared. The health department at Waukegan has been apprised that officers of the church, after praying for the recovery of the patients, have intermingled with the other people of the city. A report that one deacon, after spending the entire day with the smallpox patients, attended a Voliva meeting in the tabernacle, where nearly one thousand persons were assembled, has caused grave concern.

That vaccination measures will be resisted to the bitter end by the followers of the religion founded by Dowie is certain. Vaccination means to them a violation of the basic principle of their religion.

Even at this time when their community is disrupted by factional strife they stand ready to sacrifice their life blood to preserve the tenets of their faith.

ZION CITY, May 5.—On the grave of his daughter in Shiloh Cemetery John Alexander Dowie knelt in prayer

## SMOOT'S BATTLE FOR SENATE SEAT MAY MEET DEFEAT

Seems Certain Committee  
Will Act Adversely.

### WOMEN HIS OPPONENTS

Utah Senator Has Fought  
Three and a Half  
Years.

### His Great Fight And Its Cost

Elected to Senate by Utah  
State Legislature in December,  
1902.

Took oath of office as a Senator of the United States March 4, 1903.

Protest against his being seated filed with Senate Privileges and Elections Committee February 25, 1903.

Smoot filed answer to charges with committee January 4, 1904.

Case opened by counsel January 16, 1904. Joseph F. Smith first witness called March 3, 1904. Session continued until May 2 following.

Hearings resumed December 12, 1904; continued to January 28, 1905.

February 6, 1906, case again taken up. Last witness examined March 27, 1906.

Counsel submitted case April 13, 1906.

Case will be taken up by Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, in executive session, within the next few days.

Estimated cost to Government, \$25,000. Cost to protestants, \$10,000.

Senator Reed Smoot's fate as a member of the Senate chamber is in the balance.

The fight waged against him by the National League of Women's Organizations is nearing its end. It is expected it will be finally disposed of by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections on May 18, the date set for a vote by the committee.

It appears certain that an adverse report on the Senator's right to retain his seat in Congress will be made by a majority of the committee. Those who have concluded that Mr. Smoot's qualifications as a Senator have not been impaired by reason of his being one of the twelve apostles of the Mormon Church in Utah will make a report asking that the case be dismissed. Both sides anticipated the completion of the case during the present session of Congress. Each is equally certain that the case will be determined to its satisfaction.

### A Dragging Story.

The case has occupied first place on the calendar of the Senate Committee for nearly three and one-half years. Four bulky volumes of testimony have been taken. Before it is finally disposed of the case bids fair to be the cause of one of the most stubborn fights ever waged on the Senate floor.

The fight will be on the question as to whether it will take a two-thirds vote of the Senate or simply a majority to declare his seat vacant. If the former rule prevails it is practically conceded by those who claim to be familiar with the inward workings of the case that Mr. Smoot will not be molested. If a majority of the Senate can declare his seat vacant then the Senator's side will look gloomy.

If the protestants have proved their case against Senator Smoot and the Senate rule that by virtue of his connection with the Mormon Church he is disqualified to perform his duties as a Senator, they declare he cannot lay claim to persecution.

### Fight Soon Began.

The fight against him was begun almost at the same time that he announced his candidacy for the Senatorial toga to succeed Joseph F. Rawlins. When he was elected to the office he was notified that his election would be protested. E. B. Critchlow, W. M. Padon, and John J. Lelich were the real instigators of the investigation.

They, in conjunction with several women's clubs, have worked incessantly in procuring evidence to show that Mr. Smoot was not only an apostle of the Mormon Church, but that he was an advocate of polygamy.

Briefly, the protest filed against Mr. Smoot charged him with being a polygamist; that he married a plural wife in the State of Utah; that he lived with both his legal wife and his plural wife; that he practiced polygamous cohabitation and used his official position in Utah to withhold and hide the evidence of such a condition and shield from criminal punishment those who practiced it, and that his election was in express violation of the pledges required by the enabling act and given in the State constitution.

Under oath Senator Smoot denied the

NEW YORK, May 5.—With one arm and one leg cut off and the head badly gashed, the body of James Oddy, seventy-one years old, watchman of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad at Bear Swamp road, was found at 4:15 o'clock this morning, on the westbound track.

He had been dead several hours. The aged watchman was very deaf, and it is believed by the police that he was run down by a freight train.

ARM AND LEG CUT OFF

BODY FOUND ON TRACK.